

ection which man seeks in the last and most trying moments of — a mother, a wife, and a child.

I have read in the last work published relating to St. Helena that the Emperor, after having eulogized the Duke of Marlborough, and after paying to Dr. Arnolt, for the 20th Regiment, a copy of that General's signs, turned the Duke into ridicule after he had dismissed the shoddy doctor, and sang the first verse of the well-known ballad written in Marlborough.¹ I declare that I have no knowledge of any such circumstance. I was present, as well as the author of the work alluded to (Emperor having sent for me), when the present of the books in question took place. Napoleon had passed in a sort of critical review the generals, and stopping at the name of Marlborough applauded his skills and courage. With that solemn tone of voice which Napoleon so well how to assume when he wished to stamp his munificence an imposing character, he said, "Doctor, I love the brave of every nation; I wish to make a present to the 20th Regiment; take these volumes and place them from me in their library."

When at St. Helena the Emperor honored General Bertrand with an image of his own watch for that of the Count; he attached even to it a glorious recollection; "Take this, Bertrand," said he: "it is two in the morning when I ordered Joubert to attack Rivoli." It thus the Emperor knew how to add a value to his gifts.²

See *Antommarchi*, vol. ii, p. 96. Napoleon only laughed when reminded of the "Marlbrook," saying, "Such is the effect of ridicule; it casts a shadow upon everything, even victory."

The remark made the gift priceless! It must have been strange for Napoleon at St. Helena to recall that bright clear cold night in 1797 when, the mountains blazing with the Austrian fires, he threw himself on Al with the weary divisions of Joubert, Massena, and Roy; and outnumbered and surrounded, won a victory, the account of which reads like the life of some hero of romance. See Thiers's *Revolution*, vol. iv, pp. 404-510. I were few among his soldiers who would not have risked their lives for a gift! See *History of the Captivity of Napoleon, at St. Helena from the Letters and Journals of Sir Hudson Lowe*, by William Forsyth, O.C. (Mnr-853, 3 vols.), in which a worse case is made for Lowe and the English Government than might have been expected from the account of the French side. Note especially the objection to allowing the Foreign Commission to communicate freely with Napoleon and his staff (vol. iii, pp. 239-240, 133); Lowe's alarm at Montchoisy receiving the dangerous present of French beans (vol. iii, p. 223); and the refusal to allow an inscription on the coffin unless the name "Bonaparte" figured there (vol. iii, p. 295). Sir Hudson Lowe must have been adequately punished in living to read accounts of the second funeral in 1840.